

# **CHAPTER - I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction of the Study**

In general, Migration refers to geographical or spatial mobility from one geographical area to another. If this mobility is from one state to another, this is called foreign migration or abroad migration. The migration process includes making sure the new environment's features are exploited, old settings do not require changing and that current applications continue to work. Foreign labor migration is defined as the cross-border movement or geographical mobility or spatial mobility of people from one state to another for the purpose of employment or when unemployed labor force of one area or country goes to another area or country for employment such condition creates foreign employment. Thus, when the labor force of a labor market of one state systematically goes to work to labor market of another state such is known as foreign labor migration. However, there is no universally accepted definition of labour migration.

If we read the history of migration of Nepal, migration continued in various forms in every period of history such as people used to migrate in search of suitable lands for cultivation in the Farming Age but in modern times people migrate in search of better living opportunities. We get Nepalese, traditionally, started to migrate in Burma (Myanmar) and Lhasa in north for employment and closed trade. After the Sugauli Treaty (1816A.D.), Nepalese got opportunity to recruit in British Army during First World War but only the recruitment in British Indian Army couldn't control the increasing flow of Nepalese migrants so Nepalese started to migrate around the world for employment and study. At present, migration is taken a world-wide phenomenon.

Ilam district is a Hill district of Province No. 1 in eastern Nepal. The district covers 1,703 km<sup>2</sup>. The census 2011 counted 290,254 population. Ilam is the district headquarters, about 600 km east from Kathmandu. Migration in general refers to geographical or spatial mobility between 'one geographical unit and another.' It involves a change of place of residence from the 'place of origin' to the 'place of destination'. One who migrates is a migrant (CBS, 2011).

Migration for employment means a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment (W.C., 2002).

According to the sub-article 'Kha' of article 6 of Foreign Employment Act (2064) "Foreign employment" means employment which a worker gets abroad."

Migration being one of the factors of population change may affect socio-economic condition at both the place of origin and place of destination. It influences the size, composition and other characteristics of population.

In general, remittance is a small amount of money which is sent by the migrants who involved in foreign employment. The main aim of labor migration is to send money back home. Remittance from Nepali migrant workers in foreign countries is an important component of Nepali economy. Its contribution is not only the cash income and other goods and commodities that come to Nepal, but also the foreign exchange which has other positive contributions in terms of social and human development.

Remittance donates household income from foreign economics arising mainly from the temporary or permanent movement of people to those economies. Remittance includes cash and no cash items that flow through formal channels, such as via electronic wire or through informal channels such as money or good carried across border. They largely consists of funds and no cash items sent or given by individual, who have migrated to a new economy and become residents there, and the net compensation of border, seasonal other. Short term workers who are employed in an economy in which they are not resident. Slipcover from the financial crisis have quite serve and has a deleterious effect on developed and energy exporting countries the principle source of immigrant remittance the total quantity of remittances dropped in 2009 for the first time in decades. The world Bank estimated that remittance flows to developing countries reached us\$ 307 billion in 2009, a decline by 5.5 percent in contrast to the IME more than 250 million people live outside their countries of birth, and over 750 million migrate within their countries. In the coming decades, Political insurgencies, Social conflict, globalization and climate change shall increase migration pressures both within and across borders. Remittance flows to developing countries are estimated to have totaled \$436 billion in 2014, an increase of 4.4% over

the previous year. Global remittance flows, including those to high-income countries, were an estimated \$583 (WB, 2014).

The average growth of remittance inflows over the last five years has been around 14% boosted by both the increased number of migrant workers leaving the country and the higher incentives to send more money back home as a result of the depreciation of Nepali rupee against major convertible currencies. Increasing sector liquidity in 2014, leading to a situation where BFLs are increasingly investing in near zero interest bearing T-bills in the absence of good investment projects. More on remittances in Nepal hare and hare (S.C, 2014).

Migrant workers' remittance is a strong source of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal. Workers remittance is now consider as a backbone of our economy. The value of foreign remittance from migrant laborers could be equivalent to 25 percent of official gross domestic product. Since last few years remittance income is playing a vital role for the foreign currency earnings and favorable impact on balance of payment situation, to reduce the number of people in the country below poverty line and ultimately to the economic growth of the nation(Panthee, 2012).

About 3 percent Nepalese live abroad for different purposes (CBS 2001); many of them are temporary labor migrants. The National Living Standard Survey (2004) conducted by CBS estimated that the proportion of households receiving remittances has increased from 23 percent in 1995-96 to 37 percent in 2003-04. Nepal had received Rs.139 billion remittances in the same time of the previous fiscal year 2067/068 BS but within the seven month of fiscal year 2068/069 BS; Nepal has received Rs 188 billion as remittance. This remittance is 36 percent more than the same time of previous fiscal year 2067/068 BS (Gorkhapatra, 29<sup>th</sup> March 2012).

Nepal Government has institutionally opened one hundred and ten counties for abroad employment, though Nepalese are found going around the world up to 160 countries in one way or the other. Unemployed youths are making Arab countries (Qatar, Malaysia, Oman, Saudi Arabs, United Nations Emirate, Bahrain, and Kuwait etc.) as well as some European countries to seek job by knitting the golden dream as the main place of destination. There are 2394127 Nepalese people who involved in abroad employment until 30<sup>th</sup>Baishakh, 2069 BS (DoFE,2069).

The major factors contribution to large scale migration from Nepal is higher growth of labor force and limited employment opportunity created within the country. About

3 to 4 percent annual growth of labor force is not matched by addition of job creation, moreover there is low salary structure due to weak economy, from the long time insurgency and political instability in the country, globalization, capitalization, open market policy, the higher demand of labour in the industrialized and Middle East countries are and etc, the main contributing factors. Unemployment, Political instability and long insurgency were major factors which contributed to labor migration for overseas employment. Since the beginning of the insurgency, the number of migrants as well as volume of the remittance has been increasing rapidly. Facing the absence of the investment, friendly environment and cordial relation between the management and workers have generally pushed the Nepalese youths to the abroad for employment. Despite above, higher level of unemployment within the excessive publicity of the foreign employment opportunities have been other pushing factor responsible to increase the number of this profession. Demonstration effect on society and desire to change the living standard of people within the very short period encouraged Nepalese migrants to migrate for overseas employment.

One of Nepal's major exports is labor, and most rural households now depend on at least one member's earnings from employment away from home and often from foreign (Seddon, 2005).

It is estimated that 30 percent of Nepal's total human resources remain outside the periphery of the Nepali state and among the Nepali migrants working overseas, 75 percent are unskilled. The number of working age Nepalese currently unemployed is estimated at 2.5 million. The labour participation rate stands at 83.4 percent. Of Nepal's total population, at least 30 percent is either unemployed or underemployed (i.e. people who are seasonally or partially employed) and 400,000 people are entering labor market every year. In this context, the Three Years Plan has placed emphasis on: (a) increasing employment opportunities within the country, (b) protecting the rights of workers, (c) initiating reforms in labor law and administration to increase production and productivity, (d) promote decent, safe and productive foreign employment, (e) increase access of youth, women, indigenous people, people with disability, Madhesi, Dalits, conflict affected people as well as disadvantaged and poor people to productive employment, and (f) ensure social security to workers including elimination of worst forms of child labour as per international commitments (Gurunget al, 2011).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Government of Nepal has been made different acts, regulation, and conducted other necessary steps to make the foreign employment reliable, safety, and systematic. Nepal Government has only registered the total annual income and heads of foreign labor concerned migrants but not carried out any field survey to explore its impacts on economic, social, political, cultural aspects and so on. Not only the selected area of study but also most parts of Nepal are losing the human resources day by day due to the foreign labor migration. Whatever reasons might be there after the foreign labor migration but this research mainly will focus on the trend of foreign migrants similarly the remittances from foreign labor employment are concerned, the remittance is just enough to pay back the loan and interests because the labor migrants get a very low salary in foreign countries due to of lack of skill. The households who have high remittances, they are not utilizing the remittances in the creative or productive work as well. They only use the remittances on purchasing land, ornament and other extravagant expenditures. The foreign employment has, to some extent, reduced the state of poverty and unemployment. The life style of the households who seceded in going for foreign employment has changed. so, this study will also try to explore the use of remittance, guiding with the following questions:

- I       What is about the background of the selected in migrants?
- II       What sort of trend of foreign labour migration exists in the selected area?
- III      What are the causes of foreign labour migration?
- IV      How do the immigrants use remittance?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this research is to analyze the overall causes, processes and impacts of foreign labor migration in Ilam. Though, the specific objectives are:

- I.       To identify the social background of the foreign labour migrants.
- II.      To find out the trend and causes of foreign labour migration.

- III. To assess the use of remittance by in migrants.

#### **1.4 Importance of the Study**

The research has been important because it expects, to some extent, to contribute the theoretical knowledge regarding how to understand the foreign labor migration from the sociological perspectives and also provides the empirical knowledge about causes (push-pull factors) and its impacts as well as the reality of social background of migration of the study area.

This study is important for policy makers, stakeholders, different local organization and institutions, NGO's and INGO's. Since it provides the useful information as guideline to generate their activities in the respective fields. Moreover it has been the useful literature to find out gaps and laps for further researcher.

#### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

Although there is a need of analyzing overall trend, impact of remittance on the whole economy, due to lack of time resource, money availability of data constraints, this study has confined within limited things, which is known as the limitations of the study. The limitations of study are as follows:

- I. Most of the analysis is based on primary and secondary data.
- II. This study will be carried out in Ilam municipality 9, Singhbaahini Tole Ilam.
- III. It is limited in descriptive and exploratory design.
- IV. Only the household survey questionnaire and key informant interview has been used in this study.
- V. This study has been carried out within three months.

## CHAPTER-II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### **The Theoretical Overview of Migration**

“Migration pessimists” have argued that migration provokes the withdrawal of human capital and the breakdown of traditional, stable communities and their economies. This would then lead to the development of passive, non-productive and remittance-dependent communities. Besides the “brain drain”, a “brawn drain”- the massive departure of young able-bodied men and women from rural areas-is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labor, depriving areas of their most valuable work force. Because it is generally not the poorest migrate the most, migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin. Migration pessimists have also argued that remittances were mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and “consumptive” investments (such as houses), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. Skepticism about the use of migrant remittances for productive investments became the common thread of the migration and development debate. Besides weakening local economies and increasing dependency, increased consumption and land purchases by migrants were also reported to provoke inflationary pressures and soaring land prices. In particular, the dependency school of development thinking viewed capitalist penetration and its concomitant phenomena such as migration not only as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries, but also as the very causes of the “development of underdevelopment”. In a process known as cumulative causation, increasing prosperity in the economic core areas of the Western world was causally linked to the draining of capital and labor from peripheral areas (Haas, 2007).

Pessimists argue that migration and associated remittances bring nothing but dependency. Migration causes brain-drain, and remittances are spent for non-productive causes, especially for conspicuous consumption which distorts local economies; and create social inequality. Migrants lock themselves into a semi-permanent role of supplying labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs in the receiving countries. Spending remittances for luxury items causes a growth in imports, inflationary pressures, and appreciation of the local currency, diminishing export performance, and increasing land and real estate prices. Most remittance-taking

families experience moral hazard problems, some entirely forgo productive activities, and tend to live lucrative and lazy lives. Migrants and their families become relatively rich; and they tend to move to urban areas. Urban-rural inequality further increases with the end result of social conflict due to relative deprivation. Moral hazard is also possible for the national or local governments. They escape from the pressures for the urgently needed structural reforms; they tend to ignore economic imbalances e.g. trade deficits (Aslan, 2008).

Remittances to developing world were expected to grow by 6.3% to \$414 billion and are projected to cross the half-trillion mark by 2016, according to revised estimates and forecasts issued today by the World Bank.

India and China alone will represent nearly a third of total remittances to the developing world this year. Remittance volumes to developing countries, as a whole, are projected to continue growing strongly over the medium term, averaging an annual growth rate of 9% to reach \$540 billion in 2016.

### **The Migration Optimists: Develop-mentalist and Neo-classical Views**

Develop-mentalist 'migration optimists' tend to think that migration leads to a North-South transfer of investment capital and accelerates the exposure of traditional communities to liberal, rational and democratic ideas, modern knowledge and education. From this perspective, (return) migrants are perceived as important agents of change, innovators and investors. The general expectation was that the flow of remittances-as well as the experience, skills and knowledge and migrants would acquire foreign before returning- would greatly help developing countries in their economic take-off. Return migrants were expected to invest large sums of money in enterprises in the country of origin. Neoclassical economists also tend to see migration in a positive light. However, it is important to note that neoclassical migration theory has no place for remittances. Neoclassical advocates of the theoretical model of balanced growth perceive migration as a process that contributes to the optimal allocation of production factors for the benefit of all, in which the process of factor price equalization. From this perspective, the re-allocation of labor from rural, agricultural areas (within and across national boundaries) to urban, industrial sectors is considered as an essential prerequisite for economic growth and, hence, as an integral component of the whole development process. The free



movement of labor-in an unconstrained market environment-is eventually expected to lead to the increasing scarcity of labor, which will then lead to a higher marginal productivity of labor and increasing wage levels in migrant-sending societies. Capital flows are expected to go in exactly the opposite direction as labor migration (Haas, 2007).

### **Pluralist Perspectives: New Economics of Labor Migration and Livelihood Approaches**

Better than individuals, households seem able to diversify resources such as labor in order to minimize income risks. Migration is perceived as a household response to income risks since migrant remittances serve as income insurance for households of origin. Migration plays a vital role in providing a potential source of investment capital, which is especially important in the context of the imperfect credit (capital) and risk (insurance) markets that prevail in most developing countries. Such markets are often weakly developed and inaccessible to non-elite groups. Hence, migration can be considered as a livelihood strategy to overcome various market constraints, potentially enabling households to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihoods. Migration is seen as part of a broader household livelihood strategy to diversify income sources and overcome social, economic, and institutional development constraints in places of origin. Structuration theory, sought to harmonize actor- and structure-oriented approaches. Recognition of the interaction between structure and agency seems essential for the migration and development debate, as this also enables a clearer understanding of the heterogeneity of migration impacts. In “pluralist” views on migration and development such as New Economics Labor Migration and the livelihoods approach, the results of the structure-actor interactions allow for a greater variety of outcome than would have been allowed from either the aggregation of individual decision making or from the unidirectional imperatives of structure. (Haas, 2007)

Different perspectives have been developed to view the migration and remittance out of which the migration optimist perspective explains or views the foreign migration as the positive process of the development. Similarly, migration pessimist perspective explains or sees the foreign labor migration from the negative perspective. But the pluralist perspective explain or views the foreign labor migration as the parallel way

which claims that labour migration to foreign country has both positive and negative aspect.

### **History of Foreign Migration in Nepal**

Nepal has become one of the major labor exporting country in recent years. The history of foreign employment in Nepal dates back to the early nineteenth century when Nepalese soldiers began to work for the British army. In the ensuing decades, hundreds of thousands of Nepalese have worked in British and Indian army. Currently, over 60 thousand Nepalese are working in the Indian Army and other government institutions in India (Panthee, 2012).

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19th century, when men from the hill areas of what was then known as Gorkha migrated westwards to the city of Lahore in the northern region of Punjab. There they joined up as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Rajah, Ranjit Singh. Even today, those working foreigners are popularly known as 'lahures'.

Literally, the nickname lahure is given to the people who join the armed force of India, Hong Kong, Singapore, United Kingdom, and so on; but it also designates people living foreign particularly having the working class jobs. The distinction here is essential because people living foreign for study or working in the universities and 'big' organizations like UN, FAO, and ADB are not necessarily called lahures. The laborers working in the working class jobs are recently termed as 'New Lahures'.

The census of 1942 seems to have not recorded the Nepali troops sent from Nepal in different fronts to assist the allied forces and might have been included only those who went foreign for livelihood. Nepal's international border with India and China remained almost open for the movement of people from both of her neighbors. With China, it became closed one after 1950, while it has remained open with India to date with no restriction on the movement of people of both countries. Hence, because of open border, cultural similarities, and no need of documentary evidence to show migration to and from India is pre-historic and even unaccounted. Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Nepalese men served in India, often accompanied by their wives and other family members. As the Gorkha settlements increased in number and size, they also attracted Nepali workers seeking civilian employment in

India. The brothels developed in these new centers may well have included women from Nepal and from the surrounding areas.

The migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the tea states of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam, began in the second half of the 19th century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by the oil boom in the early 1970s. International labor migration, mostly to Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in the Nepalese context with about a 30 year long history. Unexpectedly, foreign labor migration has developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy (Aryal, 2006).

The place of the foreign employment increased dramatically after 1996 and the consequent of shrinking economic opportunities back home compelled Nepalese youths to look for alternatives elsewhere. The massive unemployment inside the country is the main reason behind this upsurge in venturing out to distant lands. As per the government data among the total population of 23.2 million, 47 percent are underemployed. According to one estimate, every year 300,000 to 350,000 new Nepalese enter the labor market. Out of these new entrants, 30 to 40 thousand find jobs within the country; 100,000 to 150,000 go foreign and the rest remain in the country with no job. According to the National Planning Commission, the number of overseas workers has grown, on average, by 30 percent in the last couple of years. There are now an estimated 1.2 million Nepalese working in 40 countries, excluding India. In the Gulf region alone, about 700,000 Nepalese are working in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The demand was so high that Nepal had to open a consulate in Qatar to supplement the efforts of the embassy in Saudi Arabia, where there are over 200,000 Nepalese. Malaysia first opened its domestic job market to Nepalese in 2001, and it is estimated that about 150,000 workers have legally entered the country since then. Around 70,000 more are estimated to work in Hong Kong. Large numbers are also illegally employed in the rest of Southeast Asia(Panthee,2012).

Nepal entered into the open-market of economy after 1950 and then the trend of going into foreign migration is found to be started rapidly. Nepal Government took a policy about foreign employment to make it easy, transparent, and reachable for all and

established Labor Department in 2028 B.S. and Labor Ministry in 2038 B.S to make foreign labor systematic. As a result of it, Foreign Employment Act 2042 was established that brought a revolutionary change in the institutional development of foreign employment in Nepal. Different acts have been promulgated to make the foreign employment systematic until now. At present, Foreign Employment Act 2064 has been running to make foreign employment systematic, easy, transparent, and reachable for all. Now, Nepal Government has given permission to 108 countries for foreign labor migration. Similarly, 613 man power companies have got permission to send the workers into foreign for employment who wants to go foreign employment (DoFE, 2068).

### **Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration**

Probably, Manu, who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti', was a first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes- 'well cultured and educated people from non-Aryan countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate form the Aryan land (Sharma, 2005).

The level of production is decreased and dependence on market goods is increasing due to remittance from the migrants. The Social relationship among family members and neighbors is weakening day by day. Emigration has been the common phenomenon to both rich and poor families. Poor are emigrating for their livelihood while the reaches are for prosperous economic conditions. The investment in the emigration differs according to economic class. Poor are immigrating to India, Gulf, Arabian countries because small amount of sum is enough and rich are immigrating to European and American countries like Japan, German, Australia, Singapore, Israel etc.

There are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels the individual to migrate to the other places, and likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In these words, the former factors are 'push' factors and the latter are the 'pull' factors causing the events of migration. Moreover according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance, lower the volume of migration and vice versa (Revenstein, 1885).

It is a cross-cultural and historical phenomenon that people migrate to contribute to their livelihoods. Due to poverty, unemployment, declining natural resources and, lately, the Maoist insurgency, labor out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006).

Labour migration has maintained steady and strong trends among the Nepali youths. Some 1.2 million Nepali migrant workers left for overseas for foreign employment in the last five years since Nepal was transformed from a Hindu monarchy to the world's youngest federal democratic republic. This steady growth is mainly because the 3.5 percent economic growth rate has not been able to absorb some 400,000 new entrants in the labour market annually. Many youths do not see any future for them in the country despite the tall promises the politicians had made during the Jana Andolan II (People's movement led by major political parties and civil society against autocratic king's rule to establish Nepal as a federal democratic republic state) in April 2006. The number of Nepali men and women migrating overseas for foreign employment had declined in fiscal year 2008-09 because of the global economic meltdown but has picked up again in the subsequent months. Elusive political stability, frequent closure and strikes and reluctance of businessmen to invest in Nepal and closure of many industries that provided jobs and income opportunities were blamed for such a situation (Gurunget al., 2011).

There are around 190 million people around the world living in a country not of their birth about 3 percent of the world's population. As many as 100 million people are "on the move" across international boundaries, one in every 60 human beings. Most of this cross border migration is not a matter of choice as people are forced to move for many different reasons. War, civil conflict and persecution tend to be the major causes, but millions try to escape hunger or the consequence of environmental degradations. Economic systems that have failed to provide for people's most basic survival needs, or that are simply unable to fulfill expectations of decent living standards, also drive people to look outside their country of birth for a better life (ILAM, 2006).

Migration takes place due to so many reasons such as conflict, political and social instability, and economic incentives (Haas, 2000).

Poverty, unemployment, declining natural resources, and more recently the political instability are major reasons why international labor migration is an increasingly important source of income. Migration to the neighboring country India has a longstanding history, while migration to the Gulf and Tiger States, Europe, or USA only commenced about 15 years ago. There is little documentation of the movements of migrant workers and their remittances and national census data has been criticized to understate migration numbers (Seddon et al., 2001).

The processes or institutions involved in international labor migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labor migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets and demands (Bhandari, 2003).

The most important feature of the labor emigration is migrants' remittances along with all other potential material and immaterial benefits to the households left behind and to the entire sending nations. On the positive side, out-migration brings about improvements to the well-being of migrants and their families, reduction of poverty in the sending regions, much needed capital in the form of money and goods, a safety net for households, increasing local savings and investment, and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment pressures (Aslan, 2008).

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migration considers the various labor market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and chooses the one that maximizes expected gains from migration, expected gains are measured by the difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job (Todaro, 1979).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and the continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism

involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998).

It is found that different scholars and writers have different views about foreign migration and most of the above literature focuses on labor migration, its causes and consequences. We can summarize that the flow or movement of workers across national boundaries is called the foreign labor migration which creates networks of social, cultural, economic and political relations among people from their places of origin to the area of destination.

### **Foreign Labor Migration and Remittance**

Nepalese labor out-migration is not a new phenomenon. Nepali migrant workers have been sending their earnings to their families for around 200 years (Seddon et al., 2002).

Currently young people from the village are in Malaysia, India, the Arab States, and elsewhere. If they are lucky enough to make any money, they will invest their savings in buying land and building houses in towns and cities, not in the village (Macfarlane, 2001).

Mainly the remittance in Nepal from Gulf countries comes through Exchange Houses, Western Union Money Transfer, IME, Himal Remit, and Nabil Speed Remit of which, Western Union Money Transfer and Money Gram are the international brand whereas Himal Remit and Nabil Speed Remit are the local brand. Himalayan Bank (Ltd) is the sole agent of Money Gram. Himal Remit was mainly confined to the Gulf countries but now it has extended its service to Europe also (Panthee,2012).

The proportions of households that receive remittances are 56 percent in Nepal. The average income transfer in the form of remittance is Rs 80,436 (in nominal terms) per recipient household. Per capita nominal remittance of whole population stands at NRs 9,245. Majority of remittances (58 percent) come from within the country, and 19 percent from India and 23 percent from other countries (CBS Nepal, 2011).

The total amount of remittance in the country is estimated at Rs 259 billion in nominal terms. Internal source accounts for 20 percent of this amount, Saudi Arab and Qatar together account for 26 percent, Malaysia 8 percent, India 11 percent, and the remaining is accounted by other countries. Of the total remittances, 77 percent of

remittances are transferred by person, 19 percent via financial institution and 2 percent via Hundi and 2 percent from other means (NLSS-III).

Common Nepali's access to basic facilities has improved in the years. Despite political upheavals and unrest, average household income of Nepalese has increased by more than four-fold to Rs 202,374 over the span of 15 years due to rise in the number of employed population, switch from agricultural to non-agricultural jobs and increased receipt of remittances. Remittance is widely spent on daily consumption, followed by loan repayment and household property instead of capital formation. Some 78.9 percent of the remittance is used on daily consumption, whereas 7.1 percent of the remittance is used to repay loans followed by 4.5 percent on household property, 3.5 percent on education and only a minimal 2.4 percent is used on capital formation. However, percentage of household receiving remittances has also more than doubled from 23.4 percent 15 years ago to 55.8 percent in 2010 (NLSS, 2010-11).

On the basis of data provided by the Department of Foreign Employment, the number of workers going to foreign for employment increased by 76930 (35.4 percent) to 294094 people in 2009/10 compared to 217,164 people in 2008/09.9. With the increased in the number of workers, the inflow of remittances should have taken an upswing. According to the data of Rastriya Banjya Bank (2011), remittances (in billions) received by Nepal is 65.54, 97.69, 100.14, 142.68, 209.70, 231.73 in the fiscal year of 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10 gradually. Different causes compel people go to foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries. This chapter deals with the review of developed theories in the context of the study of labour migrants' remittance, because literature review is the mirror of the study. It gives information on the basis of developed theories on labour migrants' remittance. Similarly, a conceptual framework will be suggested as guidance for the present study. Remittance means the transfer income received by a household within certain duration. From a single source (individual/household) is counted as one remittance, all incomes transferred. It is well known fact that migration is the universal phenomenon. Whole society tends to move crossing regions, nations, and another nation in-search of different resources. Migration of household population is



multidimensional problem in demographic economic and social sector. Movements of people within the country and between the countries had started since the development of society and its rules and regulations. In the past western countries had been suffered from labour force. In this context, Asian countries are shown as the fulfillments of labour force for western countries. From this, trends of the people movements started in the world. Majority of the developing countries in the world have facing low status of economic conditions. This is the major cause for migrants' remittance for these countries. Due to the zero percent population growth rates, demand for labour migrants is highly increasing in the developed countries. About 30 million people are emigrated in the world in one year. In the world, 13.30 million people had been moved from their birth country to another country in 1998. Major emigration centre countries are American, Western European and Asian. People living in these countries, 1 is migrated from another country in every 9 person (NRB, 2005).

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. Its people are depending upon the agriculture in majority. It is the major characteristics of Nepalese economy on the one hand and unemployment is in other hand. In Nepal about 5 percent labour force is totally unemployed. Every year nearly 3 lakhs new faces are entered into the unemployment sector. Except agriculture, Nepal government have not access the development of industrial sectors, services etc. unemployment rate is increasing day by day as a dangerous form. In this context, for Nepal labour migrants is the best way for management of the unemployed people of the country (NRB, 2005).

It is unforgettable that the foreign employment plays the vital role to avoid unemployment and uplift the rural economic conditions in developing countries like Nepal which is formed 75 percent by rural areas. In fact every year Nepal has getting a large amount of remittance from labour migrants than shown in the organizational statistics according to country's researchers, planners and sociologists. Nepal has also gives the importance labour migration related issues after the popularity of economic policies as globalization and liberalization. Nepal has started the periodic five year plan development form the 1956 A.D. and foreign employment related issues were included only from Eighth Five Year Development Plan (1992-1997). This plan was emphasized on possibility of foreign employment and how to involved large numbers of Nepalese labour in foreign job. At the end of Eighth plan government had been established a "Commission for Foreign Employment Promotion Centre" in prime

minister chaired. The Ninth Plan (1997-2002), especially Budget Speech of 1998/099 emphasized the Eighth Plan adopted issues related to labour migrants. This plan also remembered that the great role of remittance in national economy. The Tenth Plan (2002-2007) has developed some strategies to better management of foreign employment. While its strategies are developed as to provide necessary skill training for labour migrants, regular inspection of manpower supply agencies as an executive strategies in this plan. However, policies and programmes are adopted since the past there is no security, ensured, competitive and productive way labour migrant's issues. All efforts are seen as the incomplete form. In reality poorer are failed to achieve their goals (NRB, 2005).

Culture and civilization of the neighbor counties also affects the trends and patterns of labour migrants. Due to the cultural transition, Nepal lies between supper cultural two countries in the Asia, is also able to create own distinct culture and civilization. In the Fifth Five Year Development Plan (1975-080) was formulated to control the migration and regulating its policies and programmes in the mid of 1960s. Still it is essential to review the strength and weakness of migration database to oversee Nepal's capabilities and constraints in formulating and implementing population plan and policies regarding international migration (CBS, 2003).

### **Censuses in Emigration Statistics**

Emigration of labour force from from Mountain and Hills of Nepal emerged since the Treaty of Sughauli in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the process of unification of the country, and because of forced labour policy, Nepalese peasants left the country either temporarily or permanently, leaving behind women, children, and old people to work in impoverished agriculture. Concomitant with this forced labour policy, the revenue and land policy accentuated indebtedness and poverty among Nepalese peasants. Such policies forced the able bodied Nepalese of the hills to move to such other places as India, Burma, Bhutan and Sikim. Another wave of Nepali emigrants left country because of recruitment in to the British Army in colonial India and abroad. In due course, the emigration of the Nepalese hill people continued as a tradition to sustain their families (CBS, 2003).

The 1992/54 census enumerated 198,130 persons, or 2.3 percent of the total population, as being absent from the country for more than 6 months. Of the total absentees abroad, 97.3 percent had their origin in the mountains/hills. The total

absented population outside the country in 1961 was 328,470 or 3.4 percent of the total population. That was a 66.0 percent increase over the number of 1952/54 absentees. The Mountain/Hill zone sent 95.1 percent of the total absentees abroad. Absentees were not reported in the 1971 census. In 1981, the number of absentees abroad was 40,297 or 2.7 percent of the total population. The share of absentees from the Mountains/Hills was 89.3 percent. The absentee population in 1991 was 685,290, an increase of 63.4 percent over the 1981 absentee population. In addition the census reported 157,323 persons were destined to India. Similarly the Indian census of 1951 recorded 278,972 Nepal born persons in living in India, with 61.0 percent males and 39.0 percent females (CBS, 2003).

The 1961 census of Nepal recorded 328,470 absentees abroad of which 302,162 or 92.0 percent went to India. The number of Nepalese emigrants to India increased by 92.1 percent between 1952/54 and 1961. The 1961 Indian census recorded 498,836 Nepal born persons in India. Of the total Nepal born population recorded in the Indian census of 1961, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, and Bihar had 82.7 percent. Males predominated among the emigrants, although Bihar had 77.0 per cent females against 23.0 percent males (CBS, 2003). However, the 1971 census of Nepal did not record absentee population abroad, the 1971 Indian census, recorded 526,526 Nepal born persons in India, with a sex ratio of 108.

### **The Scale of Remittance from Abroad**

In the 1970 the recorded value of money sent back from abroad more then doubled from Rs, 90.7 mn in 1974-75 to Rs 216.8 mn by 1980. Official value of foreign remittance increased three-fold to reach Rs 678.8mn by 1989-90. Half of the value of tourist receipts and a seventh of total exports. The value of foreign exchanges earning declined as tourism and exports grew. The mid 1980s, Nepal was gaining nearly \$47 million annually as foreign exchange from British Gorkhas as salary, remittances and pensions, and Indian currency worth \$100 million from Indian Army. In 1990 the value of officially recorded remittance from abroad was Rs 2.9 billion well over half the value of tourist receipts and a fifth of total exports. These Gorkha remittances accounted for between quarter and a third 77 percent of foreign exchange earnings putting well below countries like Bangladesh where 32 percent of foreign exchange earnings come from migrant labouror. (Santinagar, the World today, march 1998 p.66). Illegal Migrants overseas and migrants working in India send their remittances

back home the rough various channels, all of which shares the character sit that they are not formally recorded. Workings legally abroad send their money home in a variety of ways most of them unrecorded. From India is an only remittance from private sector employment. Remittances send back by huge numbers of Nepalese migrant workers. All Foreign exchange earning combined from merchandise and other exports, foreign aid, tourism, remittances and other sources. Around, total Rs 38.3 billion amount from foreign migrant labor, According to the Nepal Rasta Banks quarterly Economic bullet ion. Remittances from international migrant workers was roughly equally to the official value of all foreign exchange earning combined and to 13 percent of GDP. NLSS suggests 33 percent remittances from India.

**Table 1. International Migrant Workers and Remittances**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Numbers of Worker</b>	<b>Remittance</b>
The West	15,000	4.4 bn
The Gulf	90,000	1.5 bn
The Far East	34,000	23 bn
India	250,000 +	6 bn
Others	1,000	–
Total	392,000 +	35 bn +

According to Nepal Foreign Employment Ain 1999, “any manpower company should be given the information about type of work, work country, basic salary, responsibilities as the fore-most information to the workers" (NRB, 2005).

### **Importance of Remittance in Nepalese Economy**

Remittance indicates the transfer of cash or other goods in their home country from foreign country. Remittance is playing the meaningful role in rural Nepalese area for promotion share market and property collection. Foreign employment is developing as the attractive field in terms of economic point of view in Nepal. Foreign exchange rate has kept the important role in developing countries like Nepal. Therefore, such

countries have tried to bring a large amount of foreign exchange into the country (NRB, 2005).

According to Nepal Living Standard Survey 1996, about 23 percent (760 household) received any type of remittance from abroad among the total household. As this, rural areas people had received about 24 percent income by remittance (NRB, 2005).

Nepal has received the 44 percent remittance within the country where as 32 percent are from city area against the 12 percent from other rural areas (NRB, 2005). Similarly among the total remittances (55%), India is the major country to fill up Nepalese remittance with representing 33 percent against the remaining 22 percent remittance came from third countries. Among the total Nepalese workers in India 53 percent remittances are sent by services holder followed by industrial workers (25%) and agricultural workers (16%) (NRB, 2005).

Excluding India Nepalese workers in third countries also sent majority of the remittance 67 percent in their home country who was involved in service filed followed by industrial and agricultural 16.0 and 12.0 percent respectively. Due to the crime of human trafficking Nepalese girls are seen in the Indian brothels. They age also have sent some money in their home for assist to parents economy. But actual data are not existed yet due to proper lack of research in this field (NRB, 2005).

Foreign employment is the one of the greatest source to receive huge amount of remittance in rural areas in Nepal. It broader change in banking system and success to get the foreign currency in Nepal. About 17.5 percent share the national economic development 24 thousand household of population depend on migration remittances.

Recent time, huge population of Nepalese are migrated in foreign migration labor. But many Nepalese are migrated illegally. They have been facing terrible problematic situation in foreign country. But government never provided any migrants labor facilities, security, life insurance etc. The government should take huge amount of tax, vat, and avenues from migrant people through study, medical treatment, seminar, conference refugee process in other countries. In this way, people are migrated in foreign country from Nepal. But labor division doesn't know about this process. But current situation about 12 to 15 lakhs Nepalese are migrated in the overseas by registered man power agencies labor division permit so that, we can said the, how many people are migrated in foreign (NRB, 200).

The large scales of remittances are come from abroad in Nepal. Especially they send remittance through, Hundi, private money transfer agencies, banks etc. But remittance is not register in bank in Nepal. Nepal Rasta Bank recorded defined certain amount of remittance. Huge amount of remittance send. According to the Nepal Rasta Banks, remittance income report, RS 97 Arab 53 core, 62 Lake 16.5 percent of total, remittances are receiving by Hundai. Around 29 agencies are registered in Nepal Rasta Bank, according to NRB reports. Migration remittance is directly impact on the industry, internal business, financial bank, organization and other income. Due to the migration remittance, Poverty Alleviation average from 38 percent to 31 percent. Then 14 Lake Nepalese people were migrated in foreign employment in 2006 in Nepal. 14 lack migrant household of population had got RS 70 thousand of remittance in come case directly average ratio in Nepal in 2006. 70 Lake Household of population are directly impact their basic needs In conclusion, About 21.7 U.S \$ Arab inter in India that helps reduce unemployment and poverty. We should use more and more foreign employment not takes pace of Nepalese economy (NRB, 2007).

**Table 2 Amount of Remittance from India and Other Countries (In Core)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Third Countries</b>	<b>Total</b>
1990/91	157.9	55.0	212.9
1991/92	189.3	42.4	231.7
1992/93	244.5	55.0	299.5
1993/94	324.6	22.3	346.9
1994/95	215.7	290.7	506.4
1995/96	162.3	266.0	428.3
1996/97	265.7	293.8	559.5
1997/98	290.4	408.4	698.8
1998/99	37.9.4	652.1	652.1
1999/2000	663.1	603.1	1266.2
2000/2001	610.6	979.8	1590.4

Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2001

Nepal had received the remittances except India in 1992/93 to 1993/94 Rs. 55 core and Rs. 42.4 core respectively which automatically increased in 1994/95 by Rs. 290.7 core. It also increased in 2000/2001 by 5 multiples that means Rs. 979.8 core. In 2000/2001 Nepal had received Rs. 1590.4 core remittances from abroad including India.

### **Remittance Money and Rural Development**

According to district survey, more than 67 billion (Arab) rupees remittance comes annually from abroad in Nepal by rural people to the rural areas. It had studied in Ilam district more than one billion rupees is sent a year. out of total amount. In taplejung, district along 10 millions worth of arrange was export in a particular year which are better link between development initiatives and possibilities. Clearly, the remittance money and skill should be better managed economic development and social transformation of rural Nepal (NBR, 2003).

Study claimed that over 67 billion (Arab) rupees entered in Nepal through remittance. Remittance money is a large a rural phenomenon. It is a spontaneous response of the individual the economic hardship prevailing in rural areas. They go abroad for employment largely migrated by their basis needs and support their families in rural population. Remittance money flows in rural areas then to urban areas. Money is largely spent on paying back loans; buildings ceremonies and other similar. They are largely invested in land and paddy growing one, due to improve lively-hood and socio-economic status of the household of population in rural areas. Remittances are coming from foreign migrant labor in rural areas in Nepal. "Contribution of remittance to the national economy is much larger than what is reflected by official data and information. Large proportion of remittance entered the nation through non-official channel. Government of Nepal has incorporated several policies to encourage official transfer of remittance. The Tenth Plan also reiterates that Government of Nepal would direct its efforts towards poverty alleviation through promotion of foreign employment." (Shrestha, 2004)

Investment opportunities for higher economic return in rural areas are limited and often invisible. They are difficult to identify from the national level. The local level can provide a better understanding of existing opportunities. The role of local level agencies becomes must important for district development committees, being the most capable and closes to the problem at the local level can take a lead role. They

should analyze the nature of the remittance resource in their territory and come up with appropriate strategy to link these resources with their district development plans. The decentralized development frame work envisioned by the local self governance Act 2055, provides sample opportunities for the district to mobilize and utilize these periodic plans map about resource potential and ideas. The major sectors for investment are such as tourism, agriculture, health service, school and collage. The DDC should periodically and systematically scale of remittance money flowing in to origin areas. They should adopt appropriate strategy to attract such resources and secured environment for investment. They should create appropriate mechanism to ensure their participation in planning and investment decision making of the district. Medium and small industries development program and other similar programs coordinated by DDC could actually use the remittance revenue. The local level programs based on savings and credit can be adopted by using the remittance money. Since their money comes from small saving of nature of transaction can vary by location and social groups. National policy should provide guidelines and broader policy framework. D.D.C. should use the employees abroad as a major development partner and design their plans. Their own local resources local bodies can reduce their dependency. They should develop programs high lighting opportunities for investment and provide necessary guidance for the employed abroad. They should inform for better utilization of their money and skill in the area. Nearly 1 million Nepali people who work aboard and send money to Nepal is the back bone of Nepal's economy. They bring not only money but also special skills, knowledge and exposure. Appropriate strategies and programs can play as important part of rural transformation. People always come back and most of them go back to their place of origin in rural areas, they could become important development committees (Pokheral, 2003). Global Economic prospects report for 2006 has under line that through the high inflow of remittance have greatly contributed in reducing poverty, remittance channels may be misused for money laundering and financing for terror (World Bank, 2006). The large remittance flows may lead to currency appreciation and could adversely affect exports. He said that migration generated remittance has remarkably contributed for substantial welfare gains and poverty reduction. He also highlighted the role of remittance has played in lowering poverty of Nepal and added that with remittance income of \$1.2 billion, Nepal lies among the 20 top remittance receiving countries. Then, he said that is considerable scope for reducing remittance



costs, thereby encouraging migrants to send more money back home. Timmer, 2006, said that despite continuing global economic expansion, low income oil importers have only recently started to feel the impact of high oil prices and are vulnerable to further spikes. He also highlights role of globalization in achieving a strong growth particularly in developing countries and added, "Because of globalization, global growth has been strengthened and business cycle is relatively stable." The healthy inflow of remittance has insulated the economy from possible negative impacts of dwindling industrial activities and tourism sector. He also apprised the gathering about the various policies adopted by the central bank to lure remittance income and said that Nepal has the lowest commission on transfer of remittance money. The healthy inflow of remittance income and said that Nepal has the lowering poverty and sustaining economy, which has been engulfed in various problems. He however stressed that along with the promotion of foreign employment, the government should also put due attention in developing labourer –intensive industries like carpets and garments. Remittance has been a reliable and important source for developing countries to make their balance of payment position favorable. He also urged the government to play constructive role in management of migration to ensure a sustainable development of the country. The remittances and migration are only 0.2 percent of the households sampled in the hills. All their income was 9.8 percent 25 percent of household income in both hills and Terai. In 1980, a study conducted by the National Planning commission estimated that 35 percent of total household income in rural Nepal came from non- farm and off-farm earnings (The Kathmandu Post, December 8, 2006).

The Remittance economy is of major significance both as a source of foreign exchange and as a source of income to many households and the value of remittances have increased substantially in the last ten years. In 1996 the NLSS, estimated that for households which received remittances that remittance accounted on average for about a quarter of household income. In rural areas 25 percent of remittances came from Urban areas, 33 percent from other rural areas, 40 percent from India and 3 percent from other country. In 1990, the World Bank in its study of poverty in Nepal concluded that the income effects of migration are not well documented. It is recommended that further research be undertaken on them (World Bank, 1990).

## **The Response of the Development Agencies**

Around, 43 percent remittances increasing comes from rural foreign migrant labor. World Bank's said that poverty has paid attention to laborer migration and remittances. Rural economy has eliminated progressively by programmed for economic development with in Nepal. The government or other agencies of the policy have implicated of the substantial flow of laborer out of the country. Then massive return flow of remittances in on country. Policy has been suggested on in inadequate understanding of the dynamics of the remittance economy of Nepal.

Dixit has pointed "The remittances by migrant labour make a singular contribution to the national economic calculations and certainly not in the figures and forecasts of the national planning commission "(Dixit et.al Himal1997:10) Adhikari has said that lack of studies of how remittances affect local of village and household economics. This study supported the international development (DFID) in south East Asia. Research also provided a coherent overview and preliminary analysis of the remittance economy of Nepal. The lowest number of departure for the year was recorded during mid-September to mid-August, when 10,571 Nepalese went for foreign employment. Moreover, records of DOLEP shows that during the last fiscal year, a total of 711 cases were filed against manpower companies and individuals for fraudulent acts of those only 101 cases were registered in the court for necessary remedy. Concerned officials attributed the lower turnout on the registration of cases in the court to the rise in the incidences of the court settlements. "Since the number of cases was settled through mutual understanding, volume of cases reaching to the courts remained far less than the numbers of case filed at the DOLEP" sourest (The Kathmandu Post, Thursday August 1, 2007).

Study shows that among the total migrants of 858451 Nepali citizens are being working in different countries expect India. This study found that the proportion of female migrants is smaller than male migrants. In comparison to female migrants, who have gone to high earning countries mainly proportionately high than male who are migrated to high income earning countries. For example, about 18% of female migrants have gone to Hong Kong, 9% to USA, 6.4% UK, 4.5% to Japan and 3.8% to Australia. In the case of male migrants only 4% of them have gone to these countries (NIDS, 2006).

Nepal now earns a significant part of its national income from remittances, even though official figures do not reveal this fact or have not done so until very recently. A study conducted in 1997 revealed that about Rs 69 billion from 'India' (Rs. 29 billion from overseas country and Rs 40 billion from India) was received in Nepal as remittances. The other estimates range from Rs 63 billion to Rs 115 billion. This study reveals that remittances from female migrants range between Rs 9-11 billion a year. This constitutes 10-12% total remittances entering Nepal (NIDS, 2003).

## **2.1 Conceptual Framework**

Certain undesirable factors in the place of origin stimulate or compel the individuals migrate to the hostile country which is known as push factors. Likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that cause the event of migration are known as pull factors.

### **Pattern of migration:**

Urban to Urban.

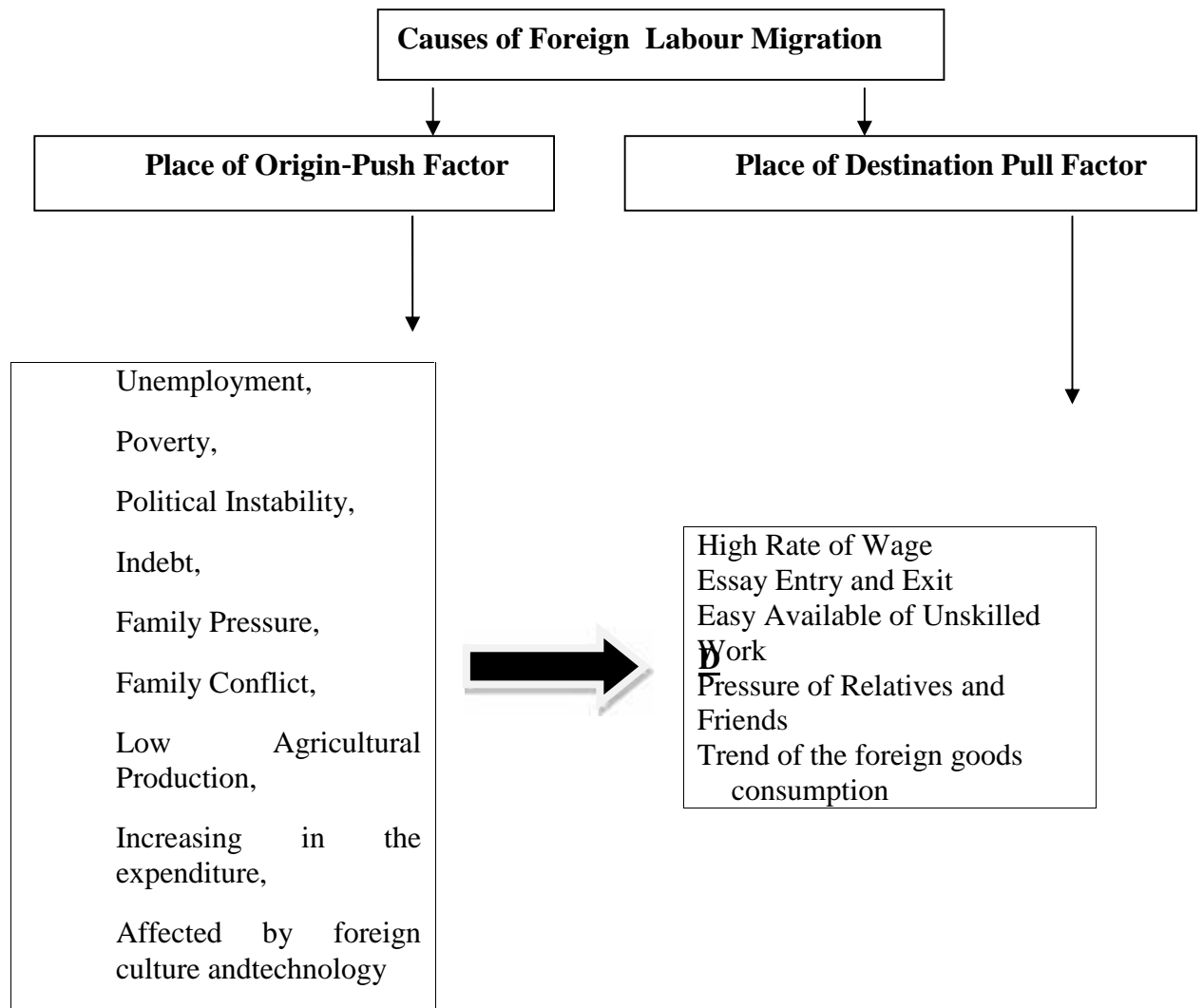
Rural to Rural.

Urban to Rural.

Rural to Urban.

Permanent/Temporary

Internal to External



**Independent variables**

Age  
 Sex  
 Religion  
 Language  
 Culture Marital Status  
 Education  
 Family Status  
 Financial Status  
 Occupation  
 Political affiliation

**Dependent Variables**

Family LabourMigrants

Moreover, annual pattern of migration, causes, and impact of foreign labour migrants and use of remittance will also be studies.

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

To meet the objectives of the study, descriptive and exploratory research design has been applied in this study. It is used exploratory design to explore the information from selected household survey. Detail descriptive information has been gathered by use estimative survey key informant, interview in analytic way.

#### **3.2 Rational of the study**

The migrants caused by foreign labour is very common in Nepalese society. Nepalese youths are compelled to go for foreign labour for earning their livelihood. The study is covered by migrants of foreign labour. The trends of labour migration there socio economic status, trends of their expenditure etc. are very significant. Thus study tries to explore those things. More over this kind and nature of study is significant for society, experts, policy makers.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

This study tries to explore the migration activities in the study area. To get its accurate result, primary sources from the study area and secondary sources from the related books, reports journals and websites documents and scholarly published and unpublished articles has been the sources of data.

#### **3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Method**

In this Ilam Municipality-9 Singha bahini tole is purposively selected as the research area. Out of 200 households as per the record of Ilam Municipality, 20 percent 40 households has been selected for the study by simple random sampling method. Because of the study. So that the selection process has been unbiased representative and convenient to fulfill the objective.

### **3.5 Techniques and Tools for Data Collection**

The required information as per the objectives of the study has been collected through the following methods.

#### **3.5.1 Household Survey Questionnaire**

To collect the actual data of the study area firstly questionnaire tools has been applied to the sample household. It has been used both opened and closed questions according to the capacity of respondents.

Similarly, structured questionnaire has been prepared to generate the realistic and accurate data from the respondents. The respondents has been requested to fill up if they could and if they could not answer, their answers has been filled up by researcher.

#### **3.5.2 Key Informant Interview**

This study has been based on the exploratory in nature. Key informant interview has been carried out to those people who has been award with this study area ie. Personnels of municipality Ilam, local agent of IME, or Bank.

### **3.6 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation**

When the data collection has been completed, the gathered data and information has been analyzed using both descriptive way and statistical tools.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

This chapter presents some important demographic characteristics such as sex structure, marital status, age group of the respondents, literacy status, educational attainment, occupation, internal migration status, caste, type of family, cultivated land in the family, sufficiency of food, types of toilet used by household, size of land holding, income level and others economic characteristics of households of the study population.

#### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics

This section deals with demographic characteristics such as age-sex structure, marital status, age group of the respondent, family size of the household population.

##### 4.1.1 Marital Status of Household Population by Sex.

Marital status of household population by sex has been presented in below table.

**Table 3: Distribution of Household for Marital Status by Sex**

Distribution of household for marital status by sex has been presented below.

Marital Status	Number of Household	Percentage
Married	15	37.5
Unmarried	12	30
Widow/Widower	8	20
Seperated/Devorced	5	12.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that, the total population in the study area is 40. Among them 37.5 percent are married, 30 percent are unmarried, 20 percentage of widow/widower and minority of them are seperated.

##### 4.1.2 Family Status

Migration is an important component in our society. Mainly two types of families live in our society. One is nuclear and the other is extended family. Nuclear family is small family. In such family, only husband, wife and their children live in a one

house. Nuclear family is like by many people now a day. Whereas, extended family means a big family, in which father(s), mother(s), brothers, sisters and other members live in a house. One is nuclear and other is extended.

**Table 4: Distribution of Household Family Types**

Family Type	Number	Percent
Nuclear	25	60
Joint	15	40
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that nuclear family 60 percent and joint family is 40 percent. It also shows that nuclear family is higher in number than extended family.

#### **4.1.3 Internal Migration Status**

Nepal is a developing country. Many places are still on the way to development. People are searching the good facilities every day. With the hope of finding more developed place people are migrating from one to another places and internal migration is resulted because of that searching. In that sense, migration to some extent indicates development as well. People always want to shift from developing to more developed area for the better opportunities. The one who shift from one place to another are called migrants. Non-migrants are the one who does marriage with the migrants and their children. Actually non-migrants are the local residents who are later connected with migrants because of marriage or they may be their children as well.

**Table 5: Distribution of Household Population by Internal Migration**

Internal Migration	Number	Percent
Migration	16	40.0
Non- migration	24	60.0
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017



Above table represents the situation of internal migration. Similarly, it shows that the total internal migrants households are 16 that is 40percent. Likewise the no. of non-migrants households are 24 and that is 60 percentages.

## **4.2 Socio-Economic Characteristics**

This section indicates the socio-economic status of the study area. Socio-economic characteristics define the many variables such as literacy rate, education attainment, occupational status, income level as well as religious, ethnicity, mother tongue, and other variables of household's population.

### **4.2.1. Literacy and Educational Attainment status**

Education is the important factor of human life. Literacy of the educational qualification is one of the important in dictator of migrant's social status. Normally, educated populations migrate more than non-educated persons because educated person want more opportunities in every sector than illiterate. Along with modernization, and direct approach to the outside world, educational status of male is increasing day by day. The literacy status of migrants is usually better than the rest of the population. To a large extent we can call that the literacy is one of the reasons behind migration.

**Table 6: Distribution of Household Population by Literacy and Education Attainment According to Sex**

Literacy Status	Respondents	Percentage
Male	30	75
Female	10	25
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above tabulated data shows that out of total respondents, 75 percent of male respondents are literate. That is higher than the national literacy rate of 65.5 percent, according to the census 2011. Among the total population in the study area, only 25 percent female respondents are illiterate.

#### 4.2.2 Caste/ Ethnicity status

There are various social characteristics of migrants. Among them ethnic/caste composition is the major component. The household population of migration in Ilam municipality 9 is composed of different caste like Brahmin, Chhetri, Janjaati, Dalit, and Others.

**Table 7: Distribution of Household Caste/Ethnicity Status**

Caste status	Number	Percent
Brahmin	8	20
Chhetri	12	30
Janajati	16	40
Others	4	10
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

In the study area, the highest proportion of population are Janjati i.e. 40 percent of households, followed by Chhetries 30 percent, the next Brahmin 20 percent and others 10 percent.

#### 4.2.3 Language speak at home status

It was found majority of the respondents have Nepali as their mother tongue which has been represented in the following table.

**Table 8: Distribution of household language speak at home**

Languages	Number	Percent
Nepali	36	90
Mother tanguue	4	10
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

In above table 36 households, the highest percent 90 percent speak Nepali and only 10 percent is using mother language.

#### 4.2.4 Cultivated land in family status

Nepal is an agricultural country. Terai is more cultivated land than mountainous and hilly area. So that, many people are migrating in the Terai. However, rate of migration

in the hilly area like Ilam is also significant which has been presented in the following table.

**Table 9: Distribution of Household by Size of Landholding**

Land in ropani	Number	Percent
Less than 1 ropani	8	20
1-5 ropani	12	30
5-10 ropani	4	10
10-20 ropani	12	30
Above 20ropani	4	10
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

If we see the possession of the land by the local people, above table shows that 1-5 ropanis and 10-20 ropanis land owners are highest among them. They are 30 percent and 20 percent are of above 20 ropanis.

#### **4.2.5 Food sufficient household's status**

Food sufficient household's status has been shown in below table.

**Table 10: Distribution of household population sufficient food from land for a whole year**

Sufficient food from land for a whole year	Number	Percent
Yes	8	20
No	32	80
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that out of 40 households, 8 that is 20 percent family have sufficient food land for the entire year and 32 households i.e. 80 percent family have not sufficient land for fooding.

#### 4.2.6 Main source of income status

Human demands are unlimited so to fulfill such demands people are working do hard every day. People are doing many works. In research area, to generate income people are selling agricultural productions engaging in wage labour, some are salaried, whereas some are doing business and some others are based on remittance for their income.

**Table 11: Distribution of Household Population Main Source of Income**

Source of Income	Respondents	Percent
Sales of agriculture production	4	10
Wage labour	12	30
Salary	2	5
Business	8	20
Remittance	14	35
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

This table shows that the 10 percent household are independent to sale agricultural productions. Similarly, 30 percent people's income source is wage labour, 5 percent people's main income source is salary, likewise 20 percent people's income source is business and 35 percent people income source is remittance.

#### 4.2.7 Cooking kind of fuel Purposes of household status

People use many fuels to make their life better. Cooking kind of fuel is important in daily life. Mainly firewood, biogas and animal dung are used for the cooking in the study area.

**Table 12: Distribution of Household Population Used by Cooking Kind of Fuel Purposes**

Fuel used by	Respondents	Percent
Firewood	4	10
Bio-gas	4	10
Cylinder Gas	32	80
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table, shows that 10 percent people use firewood as their cooking fuel and 10 percent biogas whereas majority of households ( i.e. 80% ) use cylinder gas as their cooking fuel.

#### 4.3 Age group of the household head status

The majority of respondent's households are male and others are female.

**Table 13: Distribution of Age Group of Household Head**

Age group of Household Head	Respondents	Percent
20-30	8	20
30-40	12	30
35-39	12	30
40-50	4	10
Above 50	4	10
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

According to above table, the highest numbers of migrants belong to the age group of 30-40 and 35-39. That is 30 percent among the total respondents. Likewise 20-30 age group households' heads are 20 percent. Minority of households are of age group 40 and above.

#### 4.4 Composition of Household

Generally, Male household head are moving high in our country.

**Table 14: Distribution of Household Head of Sex**

Household head of sex	Number	Percent
Male	35	87.5
Female	5	12.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that male are 35 i.e. 87.5 percent of the total respondents and female are 5 or 12.5 percent out of total respondents in the research area. So, we can say that our society is mostly male centered.

#### 4.5 Place of Origin

Nepal is a developing country. Many places are still remote. Many facilities are centralized especially in Urban belt so that mountain and hill side people are migrating over there day to day. Also, some people migrate from mountain region to hilly region.

**Table 15: Distribution of Household Population in Place of Origin**

District	Respondents	Percent
Taplejung	8	20
Panchthar	4	10
Rural area from Ilam	28	70
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

From above table, it is seemed that majority of households i.e. 70 percent are migrated to Ilam Municipality from rural area of Ilam.

#### 4.6 Monthly income of migrants at the place of origin

Income status is also important factor of migration. People are searching new opportunities every time. People are migrating towards Urban belt from Rural and other areas.

**Table 15: Distribution of Monthly Income of Migrants at the Origin**

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number	Percent
10000-20000	7	17.5
20000-30000	10	25
30000-40000	8	20
40000-50000	6	15
50000-60000	5	12.5
60000 and above	4	10
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Above table shows that highest monthly income household are 25 percent and they having monthly income of 20000-30000 rupees. Likewise, 20 percent peoples monthly income ranges from 30000 to 40000 rupees. Similarly 17.5 percents monthly income households which earn 10000-20000 rupees. Such as 12.5 percent household earn 50000 to 60000 rs. Minority of households earn 60000 and above. This chapter

presents some of the causes and consequences of migration in Ilam Municipality 9. Especially, the major causes and consequences are: demographic and socio-economic factors.

#### 4.7 Causes of Migration

Cause of migration plays vital role in the migration those causes are also known as push and pull factors. Push factor refers to those things like physical, social and economical opportunities, which push the people to move from origin to another place. When the push factors increase in the place of origin and the people do not want to live there, they always want to go to better places. Where the physical, economic and social opportunities are the cause of migration can be either positive or negative at the place of origin and destination. Human can never get satisfy that is why they search new things every day. Mountain and hill side people are migrating towards Urban belt in search of better life.

**Table 16: Distribution of Causes of Migration of the Respondents**

Cause of migration	Number	Percent
Dependent	5	12.5
Education	15	37.5
Services	14	35
Trade and commerce	3	7.5
Agriculture	1	2.5
Seeking for job	2	5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table 15 shows the major causes of migration which influence people to leave their place of origin. Among 15 migrants higher percent of migrants are in Education, which is 37.5 percent. Service is another important reason to leave their place of origin, which is 35 percent. Another important reason is dependent, which is 12.5 percent. Similarly, another cause of migration is trade and commerce, which is 7.5 percent. At last, among 40 migrant 5 percent migrated seeking for a job.

#### 4.7.1 Reason for Selecting the Current Place of Residence

The reason for selecting the destination is known as pull factors. Pull factors includes different reason like the places which is known previously, close relatives live may there, close/adjacent to my place origin, due to transfer, greater opportunities/ facilities for studies, greater opportunities for work/ agriculture and availability of health facility.

**Table 17: Distribution of Reason for Selecting the Current Place of Residence**

Reason for selection	Number	Percent
This place was known to me to previously	5	12.5
Close relatives live here	5	12.5
Close/adjacent to my place origin	4	10
Due to transfer	5	12.5
Greater opportunities/ facilities for studies	12	30
Greater opportunities for work/ agriculture	6	15
Availability of health facility	3	7.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table 16 shows the different reasons of migration. Respondents are selecting the present residences area due to different opinions and reasons. Among these reasons, 30 percent people are migrated because they search greater opportunities and facilities for studies and this is the highest reason of migration. Whereas, 15 percent people are select the greater opportunities for work/ agriculture as the cause of migration. Similarly, it shows that 12.5 percent people are migrated due to transfer. The answer, this place was known to me to previously be given by 12.5 percentage respondents. At the same time 12.5 percent are migrated, because their close relatives already live there. Finally, 7.5 percent population select the current resident are because of the availability of health facilities.

#### 4.7.2 Responsible Person for Decision Making to Migrate

Responsible person for making decision has been presented below.



**Table 18: Distribution of Responsible Person for Decision Making to Migrate**

Responsible person for making decision	Number	Percentage
Himself/herself	8	20
Spouse/children	15	37.5
Near Relatives	5	12.5
Friends	5	12.5
Employers/Neighbors	7	17.5

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table 17, present that whereas the responsible person to make decision for migration. Among total migrants 37.5 percent have migrated by deciding Spouse/children, followed by 20 percent, who are migrant because of himself/herself, whereas 17 percent are migrated due to employers/neighbors. Similarly, near relatives and friends are about 12.5 percent in decision making.

#### **4.7.3 Satisfaction of Respondents with the Current Place of Residence**

Satisfaction of respondents with the current place of residence is one of the factors to determine the migration.

**Table 19: Distribution of Like to Live Permanently at Current Place of Residence**

Like to live	Number	Percent
Yes	19	47.5
No	21	52.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table18 shows that among the 40 households, 21 households don't like to live permanently at current place of residence and they are 52.5 in percentage. 19 households like to live permanently at current place of residence and they occupy 47.5 percent in overall.

#### **4.7.4 Likes of Respondents for Future Place of Residence**

likes of respondents for future place of residence is one of the the factors to determine the migrant ratio

**Table 20: Distribution of Households Like to Live in Future Residence**

Like to live in future	Number	Percent
Place of origin	15	37.5
Another village/town with in Nepal	25	62.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 19 presents that among 40 households. 25 household's populations like to live in another place. They are 62.5 percent in overall population. Similarly, 15 household populations like to live in their origin place. They are 37.5 percent in overall population.

#### 4.7.5 Main Reason for Leaving the Current Place of Residence

Problems are the major push factors of migration. When the push factors increases, there will be maximum changes of migration. People always want better facilities and opportunities. If the physical and socio-economic facilities lack, then increases the no. of migrants.

**Table 21: Distribution of Household Population Reason for Leave in Current Place of Residence**

Main problems	Number	Percent
Lack of social and physical opportunity	4	10
Lack of road	5	12.5
Lack of communication	3	7.5
Lack of health facility	4	10
Flood	3	7.5
Bad social environment	5	12.5
Lack of Transportation	6	15
Lack of quality education	10	25
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 20 shows that the main problems of the current place of residence are road, bad social environment, lack of communication, lack of social and physical opportunity,

health problem and others problem. Its indicates that among the 40 migrants, the majority of respondents i.e. 25 percent lake of quality education. Similarly, 15 percent are suffering from lack of transportation, 7.5 percent due to communication. Whereas, 10 percent due to lack of quality health facilities and 7.5 percent chose to leave to current place due to suffering from flood in rainy season, Similarly, 12.5 percent are suffering from bad social environment. Whereas due to lack of transportation and quality education problem, 10 percent lack of social and physical opportunity.

#### **4.7.6 Consequences of migration**

The consequences of migration would bring sustainable changes in socio-economic and demographic structure of Ilam Municipality 9. Ilam Municipality 9 has been observed people since many years before. So, population pressure is increasing day by day but it has not affected all the wards. Nowadays people’s per-capital income has increased due to the emigration of the migrants and non-migrants.

#### **4.7.7 Education Attainment of the Respondents at the Place of Residence and Origin Place**

**Table 22: Distribution of Literacy Status of Household**

Literacy status	Number	Percent
Literate	25	62.5
Illiterate	15	37.5
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Above table shows that in 40 households, 25 households are literate, whereas only 15 households are illiterate. If we see in percentage wise 62.5 percent household are literate and 37.5 are illiterate.

#### **4.7.8 Remit any Money to Anyone in the Place of Origin**

It shows that’s in the below table.

**Table 23: Distribution of Remit Sending to Anyone in the Place of Origin**

Remit any money	Number	Percent
Yes	22	55
No	18	45
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Above table shows that 22 respondents are remitting money to some of the relatives in the place of origin. They are 55 percent out of in total respondents. 18 respondents are not sending any money to anyone in the place of origin.

**Table 24: Distribution of Remit any Money to Any Place of Origin**

Remit amount(Rs)	Number	Percent
10000-20000	5	12.5
20000-30000	10	25
30000-40000	15	37.5
40000-50000	10	25
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017.

Table 23 shows that 12.5 percent respondents remit 10000-20000 rs, 25 percent remits 20000-30000rs, 37.5 percent respondents remit 30000-40000rs and 25 percent respondents remit 40000-50000 rs.

#### **4.7.9 Receive Any Money from Any One at the Place of Origin**

Receive any money from any one at the place of origin in the below table.

**Table 25: Distribution of Receive Any Money from Any One at Place of Origin**

Receive (any money)	Number	Percent
Yes	22	55
No	18	45
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 24, indicates that there are total 40 households and 22 households receive money from any one at the place of origin. They are 55 percent in over all respondents. 18 respondents are not receiving money from any one at the place of origin that is 45 in percentage.

#### 4.7.10 Money Received in Average Every Year

Money received in average every year.

**Table 26: Distribution of Money Received in Average Every Year**

Received amount(in Rs)	Number	Percent
100000-500000	22	55
500001-1000000	10	25
1000001-1500000	5	12.5
1500001 and above	3	7.5
Total	40	4.7

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 25 shows that, 55 percent respondents received money rs.1,00,000-5,00,000. 25 percent respondents received rs. 5,00,001 -10,00,000 money likewise.Rs.10,00,001-15,00,000 money received 12.5 percent and7.5 percent are received 15,00,001and above.

#### 4.7.11 Help Anyone to Move out from the Place of Origin to any Other Places

Table 26 shows that who help to move out from the origin to any other places those people are friends neighbour, near relatives and other relatives. 18 households are helping the any one to move out from place of origin to any other places and 22 household are not helping the others to migrate.

**Table 27: Distribution of Help Anyone to Move Out from Place of Origin to Any Other Places**

Help anyone to move	Number	Percent
Yes	18	45
No	22	55
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Table 27, shows that 18 households are moving out from the place of origin to any other place in Nepal. 22 households are move out to the other place. 18 households are move out from other place of because their friends. 22 respondents move out from other place due to neighbors.

#### 4.7.12 Help to Move Out from Others

Help to move out from others shows below tables.

**Table 28: Distribution of Help to Move Out from Others**

Help to move out from others	Number	Percent
Near relatives	22	55
Other relatives	5	12.5
Friends	5	12.5
Neighbours	8	20
Total		100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that majority of people move away from home with the support of near relatives whereas only 55 percentage of by other relatives and friends are 12.5, percentage by 20 percentage by neighbours.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

There are three factors of population change, which are fertility, mortality and migration. Migration is one of the major of population change. It may affect the size of population in the place of origin and place of destination as well as socio-economic and demographic characteristics. There are several studies concerning internal migration like Hill to Terai, rural to rural migration.

The present study attempts to find out the trends of migration in Ilam and use of foreign remittance in Ilam Municipality-9, Ilam relation. Migration towards this municipality is not a recent phenomenon. In Ilam internal migration has occurred from the past. The population mobility is being increased rapidly from hill area to hill area and mountain region to hill region. There were infrastructural development as well as physical and socio- economic opportunity this process probably increased the population pressure in the place of origin creation of infrastructure and concentration of development activities. It created many opportunities for the employment to the people. But if it is the highly population migrated in the city area of hill region there would be many problem like education sector, health transportation, communication, as well as employment opportunity. The main objective of this study was to explore the social background, trend, cause and use of remittance by immigrants and consequences internal migration.

Ilam district is a historically important district of Nepal. It is also beautiful and naturally rich district. It is popular in tea, milk, ginger, cardamom etc. Ilam has got 4 municipalities and 6 rural municipalities. It is famous for high productivity. There are many ethnic groups residing in Ilam municipality, mainly Rai, Limbu, Brahman, Kshetri are higher in number among other groups. Availability of services and facilities are good in this municipality such as better opportunity for higher education, high land productivity, availability of health facilities, transportation, communication facilities and so on.

Ilam municipality is purposively selected for the study area which covers 1 to 12 wards. It is historically important because it has been muting many migrants. This

municipality is situated in northern part of the Mai River. Good facilities of water and natural resources and value of this municipality. This municipality has a fertile land with peace environment. This municipality has a total 11383 households and population is 48536,(NationalCences2011).

This study is based on primary information from 30 internal migrants household by selecting through convenience sampling method. The information has been collected by face to face interview with the help of semi-structured questionnaires.

Regarding the marital status of guardian of households by sex 37.5 percent are married, 30 percent are unmarried, 20 percentage of widow/widower and minority of them are separated.

Regarding family status 60 percent nuclear family and joint family is 40 percent. Regarding of the Household Population by Internal Migration internal migrants households are 16 that is 40 percent. Likewise the no. of non-migrants households are 24 and that is 60 percentage.

Regarding the household Population by Literacy and Education Attainment According to Sex 75 percent of male respondents are literate. That is higher than the national literacy rate of 65.5 percent, according to the census 2011. Among the total population in the study area, only 25 percent female respondents are illiterate.

Regarding the Caste/ Ethnicity status 40 percent of households, followed by Chhetries 30 percent, the next Brahmin 20 percent and others 10 percent. Regarding the household language speak at home 36 households, the highest percent 90 percent speak Nepali and only 10 percent is using mother language.

Regarding the household by Size of Landholding 1-5 ropanis and 10-20 ropanis land owners are highest among them. They are 30 percent and 20 percent are of above 20 ropanis.

Regarding the food sufficient household's status out of 40 households, 8 that is 20 percent family have sufficient food land for the entire year and 32 households i.e. 80 percent family have not sufficient land for fooding.

Regarding the main source of income status 10 percent household are independent to sale agricultural productions. Similarly, 30 percent people's income source is wage labour, 5 percent people's main income source is salary, likewise 20 percent people's income source is business and 35 percent people income source is remittance.



Considering the cooking kind of fuel Purposes of household status 10 percent people use firewood as their cooking fuel and 10 percent biogas whereas majority of households ( i.e. 80% ) use cylinder gas as their cooking fuel.

Regarding the age group of the household head status the highest numbers of migrants belong to the age group of 30-40 and 35-39. That is 30 percent among the total respondents. Likewise 20-30 age group households' heads are 20 percent. Minority of households are of age group 40 and above. Considering the composition of household male are 35 i.e. 87.5 percent of the total respondents and female are 5 or 12.5 percent out of total respondents in the research area. So, we can say that our society is mostly male centered. Regarding the place of origin, it is seemed that majority of households i.e. 70 percent are migrated to Ilam Municipality from rural area of Ilam.

Regarding the monthly income of migrants at the place of origin highest monthly income household are 25 percent and they having monthly income of 20000-30000 rupees. Likewise, 20 percent peoples monthly income ranges from 30000 to 40000 rupees. Similarly 17.5 percents monthly income households which earn 10000-20000 rupees. Such as 12.5 percent household earn 50000 to 60000. Minority of households earn 60000 and above. Regarding the causes of migration of the respondents, 15 migrants higher percent of migrants are in Education, which is 37.5 percent. Service is another important reason to leave their place of origin, which is 35 percent. Another important reason is dependent, which is 12.5 percent. Similarly, another cause of migration is trade and commerce, which is 7.5 percent. At last, among 40 migrant 5 percent migrated seeking for a job. Regarding the reason for selecting the current place of residence, 30 percent people are migrated because they search greater opportunities and facilities for studies and this is the highest reason of migration. Whereas, 15 percent people are select the greater opportunities for work/ agriculture as the cause of migration. Similarly, it shows that 12.5 percent people are migrated due to transfer. The answer, this place was known to me to previously be given by 12.5 percentage respondents. At the same time 12.5 percent are migrated, because their close relatives already live there. Finally, 7.5 percent population select the current resident are because of the availability of health facilities.

Regarding the responsible person for decision making to migrate 37.5 percent have migrated by deciding Spouse/children, followed by 20 percent, who are migrant because of himself/herself, whereas 17 percent are migrated due to employers/neighbours. Similarly, near relatives and friends are about 12.5 percent in

decision making. Regarding the satisfaction of respondents with the current place of residence, among the 40 households, 21 households don't like to live permanently at current place of residence and they are 52.5 in percentage. 19 households like to live permanently at current place of residence and they occupy 47.5 percent in overall.

Regarding the likes of respondents for future place of residence 25 household's populations like to live in another place. They are 62.5 percent in overall population. Similarly, 15 household populations like to live in their origin place. They are 37.5 percent in overall population. Regarding the main reason for leaving the current place of residence the majority of respondents i.e. 25 percent like of quality education. Similarly, 15 percent are suffering from lack of transportation, 7.5 percent due to communication. Whereas, 10 percent due to lack of quality health facilities and 7.5 percent chose to leave to current place due to suffering from flood in rainy season, Similarly, 12.5 percent are suffering from bad social environment. Where as due to lack of transportation and quality education problem, 10 percent lack of social and physical opportunity. Regarding the consequences of migration 25 households are literate, whereas only 15 households are illiterate. If we see in percentage wise 62.5 percent household are literate and 37.5 are illiterate.

Regarding the remit any money to anyone in the place of origin, 22 respondents are remitting money to some of the relatives in the place of origin. They are 55 percent out of in total respondents. 18 respondents are not sending any money to anyone in the place of origin.

Regarding the distribution of Remit Sending to Anyone in the Place of Origin 22 respondents are remitting money to some of the relatives in the place of origin. They are 55 percent out of in total respondents. 18 respondents are not sending any money to anyone in the place of origin.

Regarding the distribution of Remit any Money to Any Place of Origin, 12.5 percent respondents remit Rs.(10000-20000), 25 percent remits Rs. (20000-30000), 37.5 percent respondents remit Rs. (30000-40000) and 25 percent respondents remit Rs. (40000-50000).

Regarding the receive any money from any one at the place of origin, 22 households receive money from any one at the place of origin. They are 55 percent in over all respondents. 18 respondents are not receiving money from any one at the place of origin that is 45 in percentage.

Regarding the money received in average every year 55 percent respondents received money rs.1,00,000-5,00,000. 25 percent respondents received rs. 5,00,001 -10,00,000 money likewise. Rs.10,00,001-15,00,000 money received 12.5 percent and 7.5 percent are received 15,00,001 and above.

Regarding the help anyone to move out from the place of origin to any other places, 18 households are helping the any one to move out from place of origin to any other places and 22 household are not helping the others to migrate. Regarding the distribution of help anyone to move out from place of origin to any other places, 111 households are moving out from the place of origin to any other place in Nepal. 30 households are move out to the other place. 39 households are move out from other place of because their friends. 12 respondents move out from other place due to neighbors.

Regarding the help to move out from others, majority of people move away from home with the support of near relatives whereas only 55 percentage of by other relatives and friends are 12.5, percentage by 20 percentage by neighbours.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

The findings of the study in Ilam municipality is the availability of physical facilities changes of growing opportunities because this municipality in near beautiful Ilam Bazar. So, here are many opportunities of the higher studies people can sale their agricultural product easily. So, that pull factor of Ilam municipality may be the causes of out migration from their origin. Most of the migrants are young and adult age groups. It indicates that Hill or remote area from hills and mountain area or developed area was entirely age selective. Migration is also sex selective under 75 percent males and 25 percent female are of the total migrants.

Majority of the migrants are literate. The majority of the migrants are from rural area to Ilam district. They are 40 households or 20 percent among them. A lot of people are engaged in agriculture and service sectors. Married people are more than unmarried, widower/widowed, separated/divorced migrants. In the cases of caste/ethnicity Brahmin dominates over other caste. There are Nepali speakers more than other language speakers. Most of the individual respondents are engaged in agriculture; services, peddler business, labour, industry, housewife and business are likewise the major occupations of internal migrants. Many physical and socio-economic opportunities and higher opportunities of the job as well as better education

are the main reasons for in migration. Most of the migrants come to the Ilam municipality by the decision of close relatives and himself/herself. The majority of the household's are not receiving any money from origin place.

The size of land holding at destination is higher as compare to their size of land holding in origin. In the study area, find the different issues in which majority of internal migrates are not satisfied in their current residence area because they have faced many problems like lack of social and physical opportunities, lack of road, lack of qualitative health facilities, suffering from flood in rainy season, suffering from bad social environment, lack of transportation and quality education. So that most of the internal migrates want to leave the current residence area.

### **5.3 Recommendations for Further Research**

This study does not cover the all factors that influence the internal migration in the study area. This study only analyzed the socio-economic, demographic, characteristics of migrants and identifies the causes and consequences of migrant. The migration tends to develop a socio and economic factors in migration in the society. In the study area where migrants from different cultural as well as socio- economic background is resided. So that further research can be implements to find out social change in society.

It is necessary to study rural urban, Hill, study about migration. Sample taking all socio-economic and demographic variables and the other ways of result that may be rural to rural, rural to urban and seasonal migration of Hill to Terai and socio-economic development consequence of migration at origin, as well as destination.

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## ANNEX - I

### Questionnaire for Family Member

**1 Personal Information :**

Name :- .....

Age :- ..... Sex :- .....

Address :- Permanent :- .....

Temporary :- .....

Religion :- .....

Qualification :- .....

Caste\ Ethnicity :- .....

Occupation\Profession :- .....

Contact No :- .....

**2 When did you migrants at here?**

.....

**3 What are the causes for your migration?**

.....

**4 How many members are migrants at here?**

.....

**5 Why did you select migrant in Ilam 9 Singbahini Tole?**

.....

**6 How many members are went to foreign labour?**

.....

**7 In which country your member went for foreign labour?**

.....

**8 How many Rs. Earn Nepali currance Per month?**

.....



9 In which pattern your family migrants at here?

.....

10 In which sector did you spent use that remittance?

.....

11 Are you setisfy from your member who went for foreign labour?

.....

12 How many Rs. Save per month?

.....